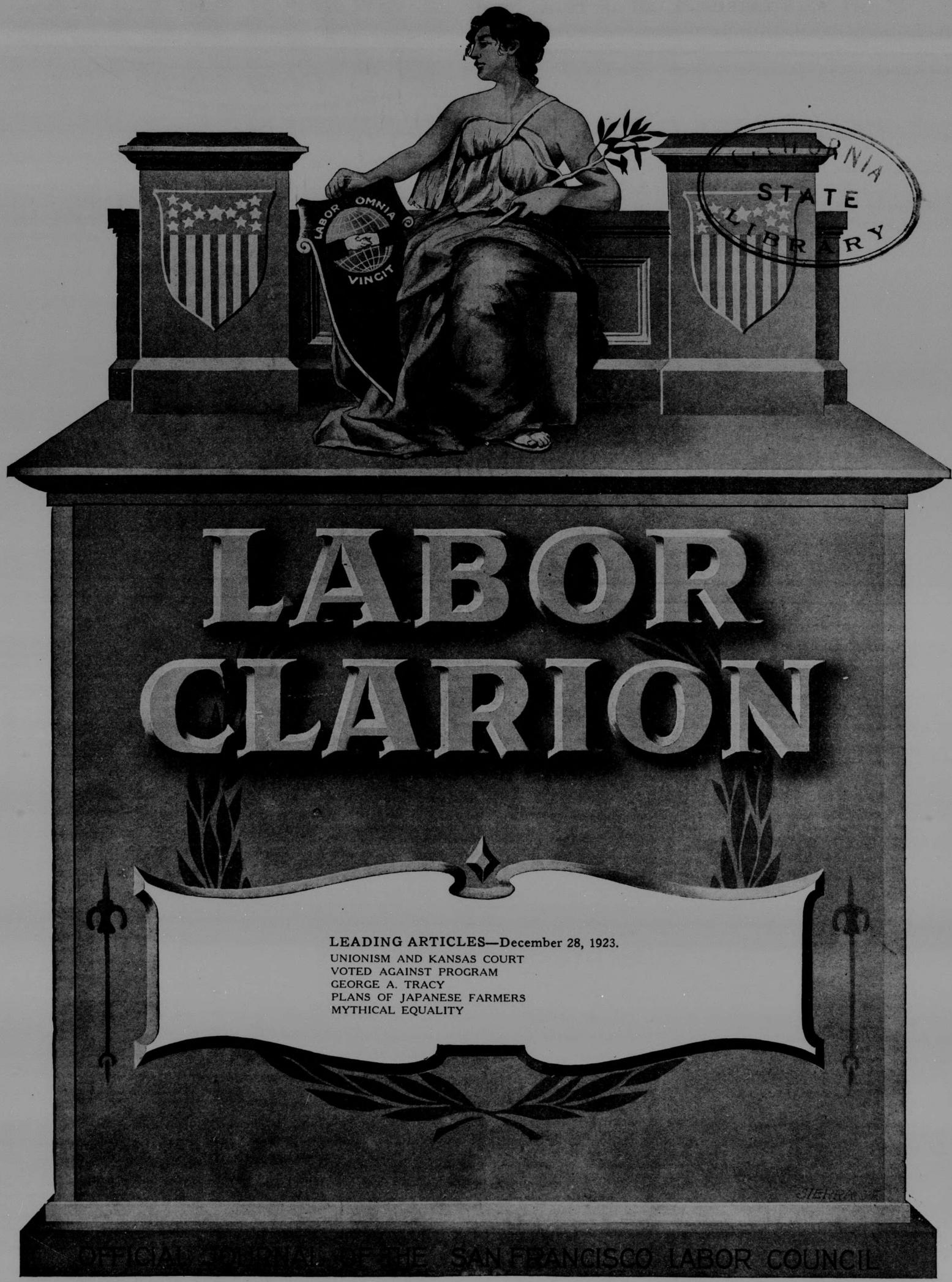


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LEADING ARTICLES—December 28, 1923.
UNIONISM AND KANSAS COURT
VOTED AGAINST PROGRAM
GEORGE A. TRACY
PLANS OF JAPANESE FARMERS
MYTHICAL EQUALITY

SIEBER

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Black and White Cab Company.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Feltman & Curme, Shoe Store, 979 Market.
Foster's Lunches.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 1852 McAlister, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary, 700 Ninth Ave., 945 Cole.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment Makers.
Martinez-Benicia Ferry Co.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Players' Club.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Market Street R. R.
United Cigar Stores.
Yellow Cab Company.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone —Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—224 Guerrero.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 60 Market, Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 638 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—171 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 109 Jones.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth, Meet 1st Saturday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Casket Trimmers No. 94.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 580 Eddy.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Craftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—268 Market.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 168 Steuart.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—44 Page.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—511 Phelan Bldg.
Lithographers No. 17—Room 156, 268 Market.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Headquarters, Labor Temple.



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Longshore Lumbermen—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 218 Fourth St.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newsboys' Union No. 17,568—1254 Market.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastermakers No. 10,567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 112 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Red Men's Hall, 16th St.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 184—Meet Tuesdays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 62.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 618—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 8 p. m., except last Wednesday in month, when the meeting is at 8:30 p. m., at 1256 Market.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 106 Bosworth.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923

No. 48

Unionism And Kansas Court

By Mathew O. Tobriner.

(Note by the Editor. We have printed the following article by reason of its clear presentation of the view generally taken by the public with reference to the Kansas law. Evidently, however, the author of the article has taken no notice of the legal changes occasioned by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the recent case of Wolff Packing Co. v. Court of Industrial Relations of Kansas, wherein the court declared the fixing of wages by law in a packing plant to be invalid, because it takes property and liberty of contract without due process of law. While on this subject, however, we may state that the said decision does not invalidate other features of the Kansas law, nor does it outlaw all fixing of wages by law, as it is consistent and not in conflict with the cases of Wilson v. New, upholding the Adamson law, and Block v. Hirsch, upholding the war-time regulation of rents in New York. In cases of emergency or extraordinary conditions, it probably always will be decided lawful to regulate wages in certain employments, but such wages may be fixed only while the emergency lasts or the extraordinary conditions continue.)

"Compulsory arbitration and trade unions are incompatible. They are two things trying to do the same thing, and to achieve the same end by different methods," said Viscount Ernest Ayres, expert labor commissioner of the British government, reporting upon industrial arbitration in Australia and New Zealand. Of course, Mr. Ayres was speaking of the trade unionism based upon collective bargaining with which we are familiar. To refute this statement proponents of the Kansas Court will point out that membership in Australian unions, during the period that compulsory arbitration was in use, increased from 97,174 in 1901 to 433,324 in 1912, while during the period before compulsory arbitration, the union membership increased only from 54,858 in 1891 to 97,144 in 1901. But we must remember that the increase hardly occurred in what we term the trade union. To bring disputes before the arbitration courts the Australian law requires the workers to organize into "unions"—which may consist of only seven members—which have for their sole purpose the referring of disputes to the arbitration courts. This provision has given to the Australian union a lease of life, although a lease of an almost useless life. In Kansas the law makes no such magnanimous provision for unionism; any citizen can refer a case to the court simply by complaint to the attorney general. As Herbert Feis writes in the Survey for February 25, 1922, "The law leaves trade unionism only the tenuous hold it may be able to maintain without the power to strike and without any special recognition to the court's operation unless the court choose to give it such."

Its main weapon, the strike, is denied the union; its main purpose, collective bargaining, given to other agencies. In the Nation's Business for May, 1922, William Allen White, the famous Kansan editor, writes, "The Industrial Court makes collective bargaining imperative with the state, and not the labor union or the employers' association, setting the terms of the bargaining and also the rates." To raise wages through eco-

nomic pressure is apparently rendered unnecessary because a court is to determine a "just" wage, and the very act of applying such pressure is illegalized. Just what the function of the union is to be under such circumstances is not clear.

We must remember that the union is a highly organized fighting machine. Look at it how you will, it is built for industrial war, and can only thrive in industrial war. As long as wages are to be determined by the force of economic pressure the union is indispensable to the worker, boosting his wages, safeguarding his interest. As long as the present industrial state continues, with employers organized on the principle that the hardest and closest bargain is the best, the union is a paying proposition to the worker, evening things up for him, counterbalancing the employer's monopoly of the job with the union's monopoly of labor. It fights economic pressure, monopoly, lock-out, with economic pressure, monopoly, strike. If the employer refuses to accede to the workers' demands, it has a thorough organization, with generals and captains and troops, to throw into play and force him into submission. Being the army of labor, however, the union depends for its existence upon the likelihood of war. But destroy war in industry and you have destroyed the union just as much as you have destroyed the utility of the army when you have established peace among nations. If the establishment of peace were our only purpose, our problem would be simplified. But, as Dr. Lyman Abbott has said, "What we should especially be interested in is not that this is a movement for peace, but that it is a movement for justice. Peace has its tragedies as well as war."

And will this court give us justice? Granted we could obtain just judges, who could fairly weigh questions of an industrial nature, we would find it difficult to object to the court. After all, it is only a carrying-over of the principle of adjudication of civil disputes to the field of industry. The Kansas plan is based upon the conception that underlies our judicial system. Just that much the Kansas court and the judiciary are analogous. But no more. For, whereas the present court system has come down through history with the special endowment of each age, serving as an added guarantee of judicial justice, the Kansas court plunges into the field of industrial relationship unequipped with any criteria for the judgment of the various cases that come before it. Lacking general principles for guidance, the court must depend entirely upon the integrity of its judges. And to this utter dependence upon three men of unknown character, who are, after all, only three erring human beings, labor objects. Of course we can sympathize and understand that labor fears that these judges may be politicians appointed because of "pull," may decide questions from a personal bias, may crystallize into a static clamp upon labor's struggle for increased prestige. There are a thousand and one undesirable things that these judges may do. But to my mind it is a question of whether three very arbitrary arbitrators or a group's physical force should decide questions of labor policy. It is a choice of the lesser of two evils.

To contemplate a politician thinking of the next election in determining a question concern-

ing the wages of a few thousand voters is not pleasant, but to think of a union laborer barred from his job by a strike, sitting home to watch his children starve, is not pleasant. In theory a decision worked out by a human mind, despite its multifold failings and its bias, is better than a decision hit upon by economic laws, with economic pressure as the only determinant. But theory falls before fact. Labor's is an upward struggle—a struggle against present conditions. Although I think that many of the various arguments against the court are unsound, labor's argument that the court will be a champion of present conditions is irrefutable. With judges recruited from the successful classes, it will not be overly-sympathetic with the labor movement. So far, according to one observer, "The court has failed to show any real sympathy with the trade union movement." It probably never will show any real sympathy with the trade union movement because the court is antithetical to the very purpose of the union. In eliminating the worst feature of the movement, the strike, we can admire the court, but in checking its high purpose, its endeavor to lift labor to a higher plane, we must condemn it. Unfortunately, it eliminates the best as well as the worst of the union movement. In trying to cleanse it of its dross, the Kansas Court destroys its true beauty.

MORE STOCK DIVIDENDS.

Wall Street expects the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky to declare another 50 per cent stock dividend. This will mean an additional \$8,250,000 of profits ploughed back into the business. Nine years ago the company declared a 200 per cent stock dividend. This increased the capitalization to \$3,000,000. In 1917 a 100 per cent stock dividend increased the capitalization to \$6,000,000. Last year another 100 per cent stock dividend was issued. This, with stock subscriptions, increased the capitalization to \$17,500,000. With the forthcoming 50 per cent stock dividend, the capitalization will be \$25,000,000, or an increase of \$22,000,000 in nine years.

BERKELEY SUMMER SESSION.

Garnet G. Sedgwick, Professor of English and head of the department, and Theodore H. Boggs, Professor of Economics, both of the University of British Columbia, will conduct courses in Berkeley next summer.

Professor Boggs held positions at Yale and Dartmouth before taking up his work in Canada. From 1913-1918, Professor Sedgwick taught at Washington University, St. Louis. During the Intersession, May 12 to June 21, Professor Sedgwick will offer a course in The Later Victorian poetry, and one on Wordsworth in the Light of Later Criticism.

MOLDERS DEFEAT WAGE CUT.

A 100 per cent organization of iron molders employed by the Minneapolis thrashing machine company made it possible to defeat a wage cut of 70 cents a day. The plant had shut down for a few weeks, and on opening officials announced the cut. The molders stayed away for three weeks and the order was revoked.

VOTED AGAINST PROGRAM.

By William English Walling.

I.

The British elections are over. But what is the result? Neither of the three parties Conservative, Liberal, or Labor-Socialist has a majority. So that all platform planks that were espoused by one party exclusively are defeated and only those planks favored by two of the three parties have won. The Conservatives and Socialist-Laborites agree about nothing. But the Liberals—who got 29½ per cent of the votes cast—and the Socialist Laborites—who got 31½ per cent (2 per cent more than last year, not much of a gain)—agree on several important planks. The following planks, in this way have won the support of 60 per cent of the electorate:

1. Anti-protection.
2. Public works as remedy for unemployment.
3. Full relations with the Soviets.

But the Liberals and conservatives, who got 39 per cent of the votes, represent a still larger proportion of the electorate—68½ per cent. They are united against

1. The capital levy.
2. The public ownership of mines, railways, and electric power.
3. The co-operative commonwealth—or Socialism.

This is what the election decided—provided some majority coalition government can be arranged to carry out those of the above policies which require action. No action is needed against Protection or Socialism. They are non-existent now and will remain dead. But action is required for a public works program or a pro-Soviet policy—and both require a Liberal-Socialist Coalition. It remains to be seen whether the entire Liberal Party can be swung for either—or both—of these policies. One-third of the Liberals hold the whip hand. For by going over to the Conservatives on any vote, they could destroy such a coalition.

II.

What the Socialist—and—Labor Party Stood For.

The Labor—and—Socialist platform has three important domestic planks.

1. "A Commonwealth of Co-operative Service." Last July the party voted unanimously in Parliament for "Socialism" or the Co-operative Commonwealth. The central aim of the party was only slightly altered in the election manifesto—though the word "Socialism," as is in the last election, is carefully avoided.

2. "Public Ownership and Control of the Mines, the Railway Service and the Electrical Power Stations." This would be a large installment of State Socialism—though it falls short of the public ownership of the "means of production and distribution" which the party unanimously voted for in Parliament.

3. "The Program of National Work," including a national system of electrical power, the development of transport by road, rail and canal, land drainage, reclamation, afforestation, town planning, housing schemes.

The Liberals are unanimously in favor of these schemes, except in so far as they involve nationalization. It is estimated that without nationalization, they might take care of more than a third of the 1,500,000 unemployed.

But Socialism and public ownership have been voted down, while the program of national work will almost certainly be put, in large part, into effect. The only uncertainty arises from the Socialist-Laborites' foreign program.

III.

MacDonald for a Balance of Power Policy vs. the League of Nations.

The Laborite-Socialists are aiming at scrapping the Treaty of Versailles. They are seeking a way to revise the treaty in favor of Germany without the consent of France. Their platform summons

the British Government to call an "International Conference, including Germany on terms of equality, to deal with the revision of the Versailles Treaty." The party's speakers, and many of the Liberals also, do not hide the fact that what they propose is, if the French refuse, to act without France!

The party leader, J. R. MacDonald, has already taken a position on the Treaty, exactly the opposite of the American Federation of Labor, saying that "America had the very best of reasons for declining to enter the League," and he now proposes to America not to enter the League, but to enter a conference directed against our recent comrades in arms and in favor of our recent enemy! And for what? To preserve Great Britain's traditional policy of ruling Europe by leaning first to one side (France against Germany) and then to the other (Germany against France), keeping these two nations apart and at one another's throats, and so maintaining a balance of power.

MacDonald frankly declares: "We shall continue to be interested in a balance of power policy." It was precisely against the organization of the world on this war-provoking "balance of power policy" that the League of Nations was organized. No wonder MacDonald is glad American labor did not succeed in getting America in! Especially MacDonald and the Socialist-Laborites are down on the League as at present organized and until the Soviets and unrepentant Germany are in—for then the "balance of power policy" might be pursued successfully inside the League!

But the Socialist-Laborites will not succeed in destroying the League of Nations either from without or within—even if they become, for a moment, the Government of England, or a part thereof. One reason is—that, America—and American labor—are still to be reckoned with.

AMERICAN MOVEMENT LEADS WORLD.
By John A. Voll,

President, Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

What active force in our country today is most responsible for the higher standards of life and living of the great mass of people as compared with that of other countries? Without hesitation, without bombast, and without egotism, the answer is, the Trade Union Movement.

Born of travail, founded upon equality and justice in conformity with the Sermon on the Mount, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, it has in the face of bitter and powerful opposition fought its way through evolution to power, prestige and solidarity almost unthought of and as yet incomprehensible to friends and foes alike. To enumerate its achievements on the political and economic fields in the interest and for the benefit and protection of all the people would make a litany which space and time forbids reciting in this article. Suffice to say, however, its platform reiterated year in and year out has not only stood the test of time but much of what is or was contained therein is now embodied in the fundamental and statutory law of our land. Its pronouncements in peace and in war have been so sound in character, so constructive in thought and practice, and so beneficial to the masses as a whole, that the great majority of people, irrespective of affiliation, not only place great confidence in the trade union movement but in a manner look up to it for guidance and appeal to it for help and protection when they are threatened with wrong and injustice or are its victims.

No peoples in the world today enjoy conditions such as prevail in the United States, largely due to the sacrifice, the force and the collective effort of the trade union movement. Yet there are those who boast about the progressive labor movements of Europe, especially of England, and who hold up in comparison Germany's paternalistic practices under an autocracy previous to the war.

Neither one ever attained, either through democratic political effort, the method in England, or through benevolent despotism, the method in Germany, anything like the standards of life and living enjoyed by the wage earners of this country, and today real labor leaders of England are not only beginning to realize this but some are openly favorable to the methods used for advancement by the trade union movement of the United States. Nor does Russia under a Bolshevik government, the new Utopia of the "Pinks" give any promise so far of even being comparable to Germany before the war.

Without being boastful it can be stated and upheld that no organization of wage earners in the world's history has ever achieved in progress and benefits for its members and the people of the nation of which it is a part that which has been achieved by the trade union movement of our country under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

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GUARANTEE

GEORGE A. TRACY.

A Personal Appreciation by F. L. Dutcher.
The news from San Francisco that George Tracy has "gone the way of all flesh" came to me Wednesday with the shock that seems inseparable from such news, whenever or wherever it finds one.

My first meeting with him was at the funeral of Adrian Jones in San Francisco some twenty years ago. Jones, who was one of the most widely known printers in the country up to the time of his death, was buried by San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 and the Masonic fraternity jointly, with George Tracy as the speaker.

I remember that after a simple but sympathetic eulogy of the departed, Mr. Tracy, with much feeling, recited "Thanatopsis," his favorite poem.

He became increasingly active in union affairs after that for many years, serving several terms as president of No. 21, and became one of the dominant figures in the San Francisco Labor Council. It was there that I again came in close contact with him in the Council's committee for the Mooney bomb frame-up defense, and learned to esteem him for the endearing and enduring qualities of mind and heart that he gave so freely to the work of the defense committee. The members of that committee, carefully chosen for their regularity, untinged with any trace of "red" affiliations, was a credit to the Council. It was composed of Daniel C. Murphy of the pressmen, chairman; Tracy, who had been among the first of the prominent conservatives to suspect the flimsy plot to fasten the Market street atrocity on Mooney et al. and saw clearly through it, when the exposure of the abominable Oxman came, represented the printers; Ryan of the carpenters; Tottenham of the barbers, and another splendid fellow from the electricians, whose name I do not recall at this time.

I had the honor to represent the Machinists' Union and became the man of all work, or secretary of the committee, and in that capacity came into an intimate knowledge of all that we accomplished or attempted. And in the throbbing story of the work of that splendid little group of earnest men, unafraid and ever ready for any task that promised aught of truth and justice, the name of George Tracy, then at the very crest of his fame and power in San Francisco, in many ways "leads all the rest."

And I like to remember, as I recall his unselfish efforts, that "the good men do does live after them."

And I like to hope that somehow, somewhere, sometime, I may again know, and know more of the real George Tracy, fighter.

SPIES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

To investigate private detectives and other spies in industry is the purpose of a resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Wheeler of Montana.

The resolution declares that various court proceedings and published investigations tend to show that "a large number of private detective agencies are obtaining large sums of money from business concerns and organizations by falsely representing movements among their employees by manufacturing scares concerning radical propaganda and alleged plans for the use of violence in industrial conflicts."

"These agencies and other interests connected with them," the resolution continues, "are detrimental to peaceful relationship between employers and employees, setting up a system of espionage in industry, thriving on the unrest and fear they create and spreading false rumors and scares to maintain their alleged service."

Senator Wheeler asks that the Senate Committee on Education and Labor be empowered "to conduct an inquiry into the extent of this system of industrial espionage in all its ramifications."

PLANS OF JAPANESE FARMERS.

Thirty-four Japanese commercial and agricultural organizations of California, through representatives, held a conference at San Francisco November 29th and 30th, following which they made publication of their determination to comply with the Woodbridge Act, passed by the last legislature, and all other provisions of the Alien Land Act which it amends. They declared particularly their intention of not fighting the cropping contract and lease provisions, in view of the recent decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

No intimation was made in their published statement as to what course they proposed to follow in the matter of agricultural pursuits in the future—whether to accept positions at stated wages, or to abandon agriculture and go into business pursuits. The extracts quoted below, translated from an editorial in the Japanese-American News ("Nichi Bei") of San Francisco, November 22, 1923, will furnish the necessary explanation:

"As remedial measures for our defeat in the lawsuit regarding crop contracts, the thoughts of everyone turn to the rights of the American-born and the land companies which have the rights to own and lease land as the central features in the establishment of new forms under which we shall carry on farming. If these two methods are employed, we can continue our farming on a scale at least as large as the present, and the Japanese laborers and American landlords will not find their interests materially affected."

"How many Japanese born and educated in America have attained their majority is uncertain, but there are probably at least four hundred or five hundred in the State of California. . . ."

"It is entirely legal for these persons, either as individuals or by organizing companies or partnerships, to employ experienced farmers as laborers and carry on farming. Since they are American citizens, they can own land and make crop contracts with American land owners, at their own free will. For instance, one of these persons who makes a crop contract for a hundred acres of farm land, will arrange in advance with an experienced Japanese farmer, who is to be his foreman, to act also in the capacity of adviser in consultation with the owner in arriving at a satisfactory agreement. Then after the contract is made, a labor contract will be made with the foreman, fixing his yearly salary and a specified bonus. A book will be kept by the foreman, and he will be visited from time to time."

"Then this plan can be applied to other farms in the same way, with a separate and independent financial account and crop contract in each case. If the crop contract is undesirable, leases can be made for five or ten years at will. Only very much will depend on the character of the person with citizen rights who stands between the Japanese laborer and the landlord."

"There are in California 400 or 500 Japanese land companies and farming companies formed under the old law of 1913 before the law of 1920 went into effect. The majority of the stock is held by American citizens of Japanese descent."

"These companies can make crop contracts with land owners, lease land, and even buy land. Hence it is a good policy to make use of these land companies. . . ."

"This being so, if we make the full use of these companies, causing them to exercise their rights, it should be a very easy matter to lease or make crop contracts for all the land necessary for the Japanese farmers to carry on their business. The Japanese farmer would be the foreman and bookkeeper, acting under the direction of the land company. . . ."

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"The state must seek to make each citizen realize himself to the full. So far as our effort can make it so, he must be his best self. And he cannot achieve that self without an education which ends only with life. We are not seeking citizens who are compendia of facts. We are seeking citizens whose attitude is one of complete devotion to the best in life. We are urging that co-operation in the search for knowledge is the surest avenue we have to such devotion. To keep one's mind alert, to search relentlessly for truth—this, after all, is the thing that makes for the progress of civilization."—Harold J. Laski.

At sixty miles
Drove Willie Smidder;
He lost control
His wife's a widder.
—Town and Country, Pennsburg, Pa.

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BY THE WAY.

Well, it has come to this: the Old Year dies. It's a simple fact, not new to anyone. We knew a year ago that it would happen. Years are about the only things whose span of life is fixed at birth. Calendars proclaim it with nice precision.

To be sure, it was not always so. And in the past there has been confusion among the peoples of the earth as to what should be the life of a Year. The Russians used to kill their old Years off quite a way from January first. And there have been other ideas than theirs in the past as to when Years should die. Even on our own continent the history of the past discloses a different date of demise, before the advent of white men.

But we have all pretty well got around to the idea of a world-wide interment and a world-wide universal birthday for Years. January first seems to have been picked on as the birthday of Years. So, the natural flight of time has brought us to another Year's end and by the same token to another Year's birth.

Farewell, and greetings!

* * *

The Old Year has been a hummer and don't let anyone fool you about that.

Right off the bat the wage cutters and the "open shoppers" had to be attended to. They were crazy men with a crazy idea. Wage cutting meant a mild form of throat cutting. "Open shop" meant assault and battery on the unions.

As Cicero might have said, "Away with that stuff." And it has pretty much been put away.

The fools have not all quit business at the old stand yet, to be sure, but the old stand is indeed wobbly as the Old Year dies.

Truth survives the cycles of time and forever works for human progress and freedom.

* * *

Blazing like a golden star in the heavens, the American Federation of Labor convention stands out among the Year's events.

It was a wonderful gathering, devoted to high purposes.

Human kind will long remember the declaration there adopted, proclaiming labor's purpose to strive for industrial democracy—its faith in the will of the people, in industry as in politics.

If only the political congress possessed the wisdom, the courage, and the vision of that labor congress!

* * *

Ku Klux Klan—typified by a punctured sheet—the Year's contribution to the burlesque stage.

With much mummary, much gibbering, much parading, torch-flaring, mimicry and blah, the Klan has tried to scare little children and frighten timid persons.

The Klan pulled the stopper clear out of the old mystery bottle and tried to dope the country.

The end of the Year finds the population recovering. Those who were stricken are in many cases getting so they can go about without being afraid of the dark. They are getting so they can smile a little and not jump when they see an unfamiliar shadow.

Hokum, like tinsel, wears off with time.

* * *

There was the Kansas Court, booming along with gusto when the Year came among us. Now look at it. The only place where it can find fitting surroundings now is in the musty pages of old Joe Millers joke book.

There may it repose to amuse future generations. The Supreme Court knocked it out for a row of Oriental hencoops, and Governor Allen went into mourning and retirement. For the rest of us, we step on the gas and say, impolitely—and perhaps even impishly—"we told you so."

THE LABOR CLARION

The day of compulsion and coercion "has went."

* * *

And there was the incident of Bill Dunne—he of communism and the blue shirt. He came to the American Federation of Labor convention, boasting of his enmity and his sovietism.

He made a grand stand play. The convention took him and set him down outside. He went away from there.

The soviet propaganda in general aimed to destroy the American trade union movement and then the American democracy, has come along in waves throughout the year. The trade union movement has marked out its lines of battle and declared its faith in tones that have run 'round the world.

The soviet terrorism in Russia pulls the strings while puppets in America dance to the tune. Time after time the waves have been beaten back. American labor has stood the test and will continue to defend democracy. The fight does not die with the change of Years, but we know how the fight will end when the end comes.

Freedom's flag is nailed to the mast and we won't pull out the nails.

* * *

The ranks of organized labor are stronger with the close of the Year than at its birth. There's majesty about the impregnable character of this tremendous movement.

However, it may be buffeted, it moves on with added strength, always with the same great purpose, always with greater and ever greater determination.

Altogether the Old Year has been a good Year. The balance shows more for which to be grateful than otherwise. Progress has held the ascendancy. Much there has been of evil and of destructiveness. But we have more than held our ground. It is good. Come, 1924. It has been decreed that your turn is next.

DIVIDEND NOTICES**Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco**

BANK OF ITALY, Head Office and Branches—For the half-year ending December 31, 1923, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all Savings Deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1924. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1924. DEPOSITS MADE TO AND INCLUDING JANUARY 10, 1924, WILL EARN INTEREST FROM JANUARY 1, 1924.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, S. E. corner Montgomery and Sacramento sts.; North Beach Branch, cor. Columbus ave. and Broadway; Columbus Branch, cor. Montgomery and Washington sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1923, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter, (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1924. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1924. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1924, will earn interest from January 1, 1924.

A. E. SBARBORO, President.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1923, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1924. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1924. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1924, draw interest from January 1, 1924.

DEWITT C. TREAT, Cashier.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY (The San Francisco Bank), 526 California st. (and Branches), San Francisco—For the quarter year ending December 31, 1923, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four and one-quarter (4 1/4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1924. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1924. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1924, will earn interest from January 1, 1924.

A. H. MULLER, Secretary.

GIRLS HAVE WAGES REDUCED.

At Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, unorganized girls employed in laundries, retail stores and manufactories have had a practical illustration of the value of trade unions by a wage reduction of \$1.50 a week, ordered by the minimum wage board.

In some cases spokesmen for the girls were selected by the bosses. It was shown that in only one instance did a girl stand up for her rights, and she was a member of a trade union. The other girls were helpless because of their unorganized condition, and offered no testimony to the board that was objectionable to their employers.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1923.

We are not hearing so much these days about normalcy. After the close of the war we heard so much about getting back to normal that many began to feel that normal conditions were the ideal, but as a matter of fact there is little progress made under normal conditions or through normal action. The big steps forward usually are taken by persons who are seldom just normal in their plans or actions. Who wants to be normal anyway? Almost everybody craves being something more than just the ordinary and the normal human being is always just an ordinary character.

The labor movement has continued under all sorts of conditions to make progress because it has deserved to succeed. There can be no question but that it would long ago have been wiped off the map if it were not fundamentally sound, because the assaults made upon it have been of the most bitter and determined character from its very inception. Employers who saw their dream of perpetual dominance of the industrial world threatened by the growth in power and influence of the labor movement left no stone unturned to curb it, but in the long run the movement invariably came out victorious. Still greedy employers have not yet given up hope that in some way it may be killed. The hope, however, is a most forlorn one.

Bank and bankers are digging their own graves by lining up with associations of employers who desire to destroy the labor movement. Refusal to make loans to employers who desire to run union establishments has come to be a policy on the part of banks in this city and it is this policy which has convinced thousands of trade unionists that the thing to do is to start labor banks that will be in a position to so accommodate employers who find themselves in a position where they must listen to the dictation of banks in the favor of the open shop or go out of business. The day is rapidly passing when that sort of thing will be complacently permitted by the organized workers. They are in a position to prevent it and they propose to do so.

Mythical Equality

There has assembled in the city of Washington a group of women who never really earned a dollar in their lives and who are determined to push through the present session of Congress an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which would have the effect of setting the clock hands of progressive legislation so far as the protection of women in industry is concerned back half a century or more. These women, many of whom merely crave the limelight that comes from such agitation, say they want equality, absolute equality, of the sexes in the laws of the country. Knowing that they would not have a chance in the world to gain the support of any great number of their own sex if they were to admit the facts of the situation, they are now endeavoring to deny that such an amendment would destroy all laws passed for the protection of women, and consequently to safeguard the future of the nation.

It is very noticeable that the women's organizations that have in the past given any serious attention to matters of public welfare are almost a unit in their opposition to the plans of the women who want to wipe out sex lines in legislation, yet who have formed a so-called political party based entirely upon sex. There is no use in trying to reason with one of these women, who care more for the publicity they get out of their agitations than for any other thing on earth. They know that by taking unusual positions, whether there is any sense in them or not, they attract the attention of many different avenues of publicity and that in this way they can gain notoriety and cause their names to be used in parlor discussions here and there, thus having their vanity satisfied in a measure.

It must be perfectly delightful to wander in the realms of theory, a million miles from facts, results and every-day experience. It must be self-satisfying to be economically independent and stand aloof from the struggle of life while emphasizing an unyielding faith in "principle." Take the proposed "equality" amendment to the Federal Constitution, for instance. In theory this is alluring. In practice, however, the American Federation of Labor insists that the plan would destroy all women's protective legislation that has been won the past forty years. Scores of women's organizations accept this position and oppose the amendment.

The trade unionists appeal to the common sense of citizens and ask: How can a court sustain legislation for women wage workers if the Constitution declines to recognize the slightest difference of any character between the male citizen and the female citizen?

But we must have "equality," the Constitution amenders insist. They point to many injustices and civil wrongs in various states that are forced on wives and mothers.

These wrongs can be righted through legislative enactment, but the "equality" folk say this process is too slow.

Besides, there is nothing sensational in campaigning out in the "provinces," where the thrills and limelight facilities are limited, as compared with the nation's capital.

What care the theorists if women's protective legislation is annulled? Shall the welfare of individuals check the irresistible march of "principle"?

What care they if the maternal functions of a woman are destroyed because she is compelled to handle sixty-pound cores in an iron foundry ten hours a day? Or that she is a tuberculosis victim in a lint-laden cotton mill?

"Principle" must triumph, sayeth these theorists, who would burn the house to kill the rat.

The millions of sensible women in this country must let their representatives in both houses of Congress understand that this little coterie of limelight hunters gathered in Washington do not represent their desires in the premises and that they stand firmly for the safe-guarding of the future of the country through maintaining the present laws and adding to them such other protection as time may demonstrate to be desirable and necessary.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Plans are being arranged for the purchase or erection of a building that will provide permanent headquarters for the United Mine Workers in the Shamokin district in Pennsylvania.

If the scheme of the Superintendent of the Municipal Railway to stop smoking in the open portions of the street cars were put into effect on the city cars only he would soon discover how unpopular the thing would be through the falling off in patronage. The main objection he offers is that it makes extra work for those who clean out the cars. He had better dig up a better reason than that or subside. There is room in other parts of the cars for those who do not like smoking.

Professor Cleo Murtland of the University of Michigan, chairman of the "Women in Industry Committee" of the National Society for Vocational Education, will lecture and conduct a seminar in the University of California, at Berkeley, during the second semester and the Intersession of the current college year. In her field she has done brilliant work. Her Saturday morning seminar from January to May will deal with phases of vocational education which are of vital interest to women, as for example, the sociological factors governing women's work and education, women as a source of labor, employment of married women, and social, economic, and individual problems growing out of the employment of women. In addition to the seminar, Miss Murtland will give a course on Vocational Education and one on Problems in Vocational Education.

It is amusing to see the attempts that are made to make it appear that wage workers are being greatly overpaid in comparison with the rates received by some of the learned professions. Usually the contrast is exaggerated by taking the yearly pay of a preacher and dividing it by fifty-two and then stating that he receives about \$25 per week while the hod carrier receives \$36 per week, and this scheme does deceive a great many people who do not stop to carefully digest the matter. A preacher who received \$25 per week would get \$1300 for his year's work, while a hodcarrier who received \$36 per week would at the end of the year have less than \$1300 because of the time necessarily lost. The preacher works full time and is paid for fifty-two weeks in the year. The hodcarrier is idle from fifteen to twenty weeks during the year because of weather conditions and other matters over which he has no control, so that such comparisons as are commonly made are absolutely misleading and unfair. But, some of the smart fellows who make the comparison will say that when the hodcarrier cannot get work in his line he should get something else to do. That, too, would satisfy thoughtless people, but it is not fair. The people need the hodcarrier and they want him available when they need him. If he were to drift from one thing to another continually he would not be able to pick up a job whenever he wanted it, and the people could not get his services just when they want them, and if a man were to hold himself in a position to drop the job he is on and go back to hodcarrying whenever called upon he would not be willing to work for any less per day than he receives under present conditions. What is the use in publications trying to bungle the public in this matter? It must be that they love to make people feel that they are being wronged.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I wonder why it is a girl can't catch a ball like a man."

"Oh, a man is so much bigger and easier to catch."—Baseball Magazine.

"How far do they trace their ancestry?"

"The grandfather, a City Bank Director, was traced as far as China; there all traces were lost."—London Opinion.

"When I was a young man, I worked twelve hours a day."

Son—I admire your youthful energy, dad, but I admire still more the mature wisdom which led you to stop it.—The Continent.

Bobby—Can't I change my name today, ma?

Mother—What in the world do you want to change your name for?

Bobby—'Cause pa said he will whip me when he gets home, as sure as my name's Robert.—Boston Transcript.

The genius of a certain Arkansas editor showed itself recently when he printed the following news item in the local columns of his paper:

"Miss Beulah Blank, a Batesville belle of twenty summers, is visiting her twin brother, age thirty-two."—Arkansas Taxpayer.

Bobby (Christmas morning)—Mummie, Santa Claus isn't a very good man, is he?

Mother—Certainly he is, dear! Why not?

Bobby—Well, he came into my room last night in the dark, and I'm almost sure I heard him say "Damn!"—London Humorist.

The teacher was giving the class a lecture on "gravity."

"Now, children," she said, "it is the law of gravity that keeps us on this earth."

"But please, teacher," inquired one small child, "how did we stick on before the law was passed?"—The Tattler (London).

Bella—Dick's awfully poetical. When I accepted him he said he felt like an immigrant entering a strange country.

Donna—Well, so he was!

Bella—An immigrant, why?

Donna—Wasn't he "just landed?"—London Mail.

Mollie is a practical-minded little maid with an affection for animals. The other day she heard her parents telling about a relative who had to have his arm cut off in consequence of a tiger's bite. She only said: "What a pity! The poor old tiger might just as well have had it!"—The Dominion (Wellington, N. Z.).

A little fellow was learning from his aunt about Grant Lee, and other famous leaders of the Civil War. "Is that the same Grant we pray to in church?" he inquired innocently.

"Pray to in church? You are mistaken, dear," said the aunt.

"No, I'm not," he insisted, for during service we always say, 'Grant, we beseech Thee, to hear us.'"—Boston Transcript.

Mr. R's little grand-daughter lives in Los Angeles. Recently her parents have been looking for an apartment, and became quite discouraged in their quest because no one wanted little children. They were quite in the mood, therefore, to appreciate Helen's version of the Golden Text, when she returned from Sunday school the other day. "It was a very queer verse, Mother," she said, "it was 'Suffocate your little children and come unto Me.'"

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN EVENING COMES.

It matters not how small my skill,
How poor the wage that I receive,
If I can be determined still,
Despite obstructions, to achieve;
I'll have no cause to let dismay
Assail me with its poison sting,
If I can say: "I've learned today
Some useful thing."

My recompense may not be great,
As selfish people count their gains;
If it's my fate to work and wait
I can, at least, be taking pains,
And have the right, at night, to lay
My tools down with a hopeful smile—
If I can say: "My work today
Has been worth while."

Successful men may pass me by,
And grant me no regard at all;
However zealously I try,
My progress may be slow and small,
But if I work for little pay,
I still may keep my soul serene—
If I can say: "My hopes today
Have all been clean."

My talent may not take me far,
I am no favored child of Chance,
Nor am I chosen as a star
To claim the world's approving glance,
But if I was not born to sway
I still may be a prince's peer—
If I can say: "I've helped today
To spread good cheer."
—S. E. Kiser, in New York American.

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR UNION.

By Edward Keating, Editor of Labor.

There is no substitute for the labor union. I have been in the labor movement for thirty years, and I have done a frightful lot of talking and writing in that time. But in season and out, I have persistently endeavored to get across to my fellow workers the idea expressed in my opening sentence.

There is no substitute for the union. It is the workers' Verdun. If the union falls, the labor movement will be destroyed. Therefore our first thought should be, "preserve the union."

But that devotion should not prevent us using other weapons.

Chief among those weapons is education. The workers must know what is going on in the world, as well as what has gone on in the world. A knowledge of what has gone on may enable us to deal effectively with what is going on.

How is this knowledge to be conveyed to the workers? To my mind there is only one way:

Labor must have its own press—owned by labor, controlled by labor, edited by labor, subject to no outside influence.

Political action is another great weapon. Many of labor's battles in the future will be decided at the ballot box. Thousands of men died, tens of thousand rotted in prison cells, countless thousands suffered in body and mind in order that the workers of today might have the ballot. We cannot afford to be careless in the use of a legacy purchased at such tremendous sacrifice.

In politics the workers must be independent. They must not wear the party collar. They must support men and measures, and refuse to become mere camp followers of political bosses.

We are justified in facing the future with confidence. God has been very good to the workers of America. No enemy can vanquish us if we are only true to ourselves.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Typographical Union No. 21 has been called upon to pay its last respects to one of its best known and staunchest members in the death of George A. Tracy, for many years president of the local organization.

Born October 1, 1862, in Monmouth, Illinois, he departed this life December 18, 1923, after suffering a year from diabetes and a stroke of paralysis which occurred just previous to his death.

The body was laid to rest from the Monahan & Co. chapel, under the joint auspices of San Francisco Typographical Union, the Benevolent Fraternal Order of Elks and the Catholic Church, and interment was in Holy Cross Cemetery, where the Elks and the church conducted the last sad rites.

Mr. Tracy is mourned for by his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Tracy, and two sons, Bartley A. and George A., Jr.

Learning the printer's trade in Monmouth, he migrated to Chicago and in 1880 joined the union and at once commenced his long career as a trade unionist. After several years in Chicago he accepted a position in the government printing office in Washington, D. C., becoming a member of Columbia Union No. 101, and in 1894 and 1895 served as president of that organization.

After the Spanish-American war, when the United States assumed control of the Philippine Islands and decided to establish a printing office in Manila, Mr. Tracy was sent to the islands as superintendent of the plant.

Upon his return to San Francisco in 1902 he secured employment on the old morning Call, and in 1906 was elected president of No. 21, which position he held until 1910 and from 1914 to 1919. From 1909 to 1912 he was first vice-president of the International Typographical Union. In 1907 and 1908 he was president of the California State Federation of Labor, and in 1909 he was delegate to the American Federation of Labor, and during his long career served the local union as delegate to numerous national conventions.

For fifteen years he was a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council and in 1907 and 1908 he was president of that body, and for several years was also active in behalf of the union in the Allied Printing Trades Council.

At the time of death he was a member of the city Civil Service Commission, a position which had been given to him in recognition of his work in local labor circles.

Mr. Tracy had compiled a complete history of the International Typographical Union, which is acknowledged to be an authentic record of the work of the organization up to the time of its completion.

Possessed of a brilliant mind and a commanding personality, he was easily a leader in any group in which he found himself, and the union has lost a staunch and consistent advocate.

The following letter from James M. Lynch to Secretary Michelson sums up in few words the respect in which Mr. Tracy was held internationally as well as locally:

"I have your telegram announcing the death of George A. Tracy, and while advices had prepared me to expect that, I was notwithstanding greatly shocked and grieved. I had been associated with Mr. Tracy for many years in union work, and I knew his ability and sterling character. Our personal relations were always close and I counted Tracy as one of my warm friends.

"In my opinion the union cause has lost a staunch, consistent and brilliant advocate. He hated bluff and bluster, and placed his dependence on ability to present the union's cause in a logical and convincing way. He was an intensely patri-

otic American citizen, and while he was strongly opposed to the laws and attempts at legislation that sought to bind and limit the activities of the wage earners in the assertion of their economic rights, he at the same time believed in and worked for the abolition or amendment of these laws in a peaceful and orderly way. He was a firm believer in the sense of justice of the American people when they were made aware of injustice.

"George A. Tracy was the author of the history of the International Typographical Union, a volume that has been of great benefit to the union; he was a member of Columbia, Manila and San Francisco Unions and, as you know, an active and zealous participant in the work of these unions.

"The union cause has lost greatly by the death of Tracy. I have lost a personal friend. Many thousands of printers will regret his passing."

Always ready to advise those who sought his council, and always with an open purse for those in need, he proved himself a friend to the many who called upon his kindness of heart. His legion of friends was attested by the large number of floral offerings and the large concourse of friends who gathered at his bier to pay their last respects.

The many friends of Douglas S. White, chairman of the Examiner chapel, mourned with him over the Christmas holiday, due to the death of his beloved wife and pal, which occurred Sunday, December 23, 1923. Mrs. White, whose maiden name was Lerita V. Berry, was born February 29, 1875, and was 47 years, 9 months and 23 days of age at time of death. Death occurred at the family home, 335 Eddy street, after a lingering illness and the immediate cause of death was carcinoma. The funeral was held from the Truman Undertaking Co., at 1:30, Wednesday, December 26, the Episcopalian funeral service being read to the large number of friends and relatives gathered to say their last farewell. Interment was in Cypress Lawn Cemetery.

Word reached this city this week that the New York job scale, which has been in arbitration for several weeks, has been finally settled. One year ago the union and employers arbitrated their case before Judge Talley of that city, who at that time handed down a decision holding the scale as it then was. The case this year was submitted to the same advocate and his award this year grants Big Six job men an increase of \$3 per week, which is \$53 for day work, \$56 first night shift,

and \$59 second night shift. The new wage becomes effective immediately and will remain in force until September 1, 1924.

That the apprentice of today and the printer of tomorrow may be benefited by the I. T. U. course in printing, plus training under a competent foreman, was brought vividly to our minds when the Christmas mail brought to our desk dozens of Christmas cards. Among the great number was one from one of our late apprentices, who was accepted to journeyman membership at the December meeting of the union—Paul A. Aller of the Kennedy-ten Bosch chapel. The card is in the form of a folder, the front page of which is lettered and printed in three colors. The third page is a scene in Chinatown, printed in colors. With the passing of time and gain of experience, this young man will soon pass from the ranks of those receiving the minimum wage and will be getting the compensation that comes to those who prove themselves to be real printers.

"Bob" Davis, who is engaged for the winter in



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One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
by mergers or consolidations with other Banks.

Member Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNE 30th, 1923

Assets.....	\$86,255,685.28
Deposits.....	82,455,685.28
Capital Actually Paid Up.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	2,800,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund.....	414,917.52

MISSION BRANCH.....	Mission and 21st Streets
PARK-PRESIDIO DISTRICT BRANCH.....	Clement St. and 7th Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....	Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....	West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

A Dividend to Depositors of Four and One-quarter (4 1/4)
per cent per annum was declared, Interest compounded
QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

COMMERCIAL

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10th, 1868.

One of the Oldest Banks in California,
the Assets of which have never been increased
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QUARTERLY instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

the State Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo, where he is a teacher of printing, is spending the holidays with his many friends in San Francisco.

D. C. McDowell and wife have returned to San Francisco after an absence of thirteen years spent in Pittsburg. They have returned to the Golden Gate with the expectation of making this their permanent home and Mr. McDowell has placed his slip on the Bulletin.

W. A. Heckman, who has spent the past several months in San Francisco, drew his traveler and departed for his old home in the Lone Star State, where he has accepted a foremanship.

H. G. Jackson, secretary of Sacramento Union, passed through this city Monday en route to San Mateo to visit a sister who is seriously ill at that point.

Dan W. Owen, St. Louis, well known in San Francisco, addressed a Christmas card to Secretary Michelson in which he expressed regret at news of the death of Geo. A. Tracy and Frank J. Bonington. He also wished to be remembered to his many friends in this city.

H. R. Calhan, No. 21's delegate to the Label Section of the Labor Council, has forwarded a large number of folders containing the names and addresses of persons and firms in San Francisco where union-made goods may be purchased. Those desiring the list may call at this office, where they may be had. Mr. Calhan states that he is able to furnish unlimited numbers to those wishing them.

The death of Geo. A. Tracy caused a vacancy in the list of the City Civil Service Commission, and among those mentioned as possible successors to the position is Secretary Leo Michelson. Mayor Rolph can make no better selection than that of Mr. Michelson for the five and one-half years of the unexpired term.

The Bulletin composing room has been as cheery as a home during the past week, owing to the presence of a lighted and decorated Christmas tree which has adorned that sanctum during the holidays. At 4 o'clock last Saturday afternoon Claude LaBelle, makeup editor, dressed in the proverbial Santa Claus regalia, made his appearance and before the assembled chapel proceeded to distribute the many presents on and about the tree. The printers were joined in the festivities by members of other departments and a joyous time was had by all. Some obliging friend, sensing the spirit of the occasion, had made a considerable donation, hence the tree bore everything from "soup???" to nuts.

Chronicle Notes—Christmas was an event in the R. M. Dollar home this year. Santa Claus dropped in with a \$500 roll and left it all, so it would seem that there is something in a name after all. R. Malcolm was Johnny-on-the-spot, too, when it came to passing around cigars, a box of them being his Christmas present to the bunch.

Machinist Jack Caldwell was inoculated by the automobile virus some time ago, but kept it under control until last week, when Jack simply threw away all restraint and drove a 1924 Maxwell home as a Christmas present to Mrs. Caldwell and little Miss Caldwell—and maybe Jack and the new bus didn't receive a royal welcome!

September last H. C. Miner dropped down from Vancouver, B. C., and slipped up when pickings were slim. He stuck it out, however, and now pounds a Merg on a six-day t. f., consequently he thinks this burg not so worse and figures to stay, the more so as his mother and sister are here. H. C. has pounded keyboards in nearly all the big towns of the United States and Canada and is pretty well wised up to the newspaper game.

Professor Groom seems to find much occasion to gesticulate with his left hand lately. By a process of elimination and deduction, if your eyes are bad, you can find the whyfore—a diamond ring. It's a Christmas present from his stepson, a resident of St. Louis, who also sent Mrs. Groom

a platinum wrist watch and a silver and gold tea set.

Makeup Editor Bowie, who lost a week or more through illness, got back on the job just before Christmas—said he simply couldn't see himself laid up on the most festive occasion of the year.

Quite a number of Chronicle prints attended the funeral of George A. Tracy, among them Red Fields, long a friend of the former president of No. 21, as well as a brother Elk. Mr. Fields was one of the pallbearers.

Ike Nesbit fared very well Christmas. It is noticed that Ike carries a new watch, a gift from his friendliest friend, and several other presents, a bill-fold, for example, with a sample of Uncle Sam's most artistic engraving inside.

BETTER AMERICA FEDERATION.

By Paul Scharrenberg.

Miss Hermine Schwed, field secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government, is, under the auspices of the Better America Federation, addressing California women's clubs. She is decidedly pro-Better America Federation. Her latest effort is a widely published statement in which she warns the League of Women Voters against "socialistic measures like the Initiative and Referendum."

It would be interesting to know the dictionary Miss Schwed uses, or where she got the idea that the Initiative and Referendum are "socialistic." They are not so regarded in California. Here, with a safe, sane and conservative majority of 100,000 or more, the Initiative and Referendum are considered sound Republican doctrine.

The Republican state convention of 1910 declared "for direct legislation in the State and in the country and local governments, through the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall." The Democratic state convention of that year, to make it unanimous, declared for "the Initiative, Referendum and Recall in state and local governments." The Republican governor elected that year, in his inaugural address to the 1911 legislature, recommended the Initiative and Referendum "to preserve and perpetuate popular government." The Republican legislature of 1911, in conformity with the declaration of the Republican state platform, and the recommendation of the Republican governor, by a vote of 35 to 1 in the Senate and 71 to 0 in the Assembly, proposed to the people of this Republican state that they make the Initiative and Referendum part of their state constitution.

And the people did so, by an overwhelming majority of 168,744 to 52,093—more than three to one.

Miss Schwed will scarcely hold that California was in 1911 three to one socialistic.

However, the lost souls wandering in political darkness out of which the Better America Federation was later formed don't like the Initiative and Referendum. They have made frequent attempts to get the Republican legislature of California to sanction changes in the state constitution that would render the Initiative practically inoperative. But the Republican legislature refused to heed these constitution tinkers, and refused to sanction changes in the constitution that would interfere with the practical and orderly process of the Initiative.

Failing in the legislature, the constitution tinkers resorted to the Initiative to limit the Initiative. In 1920 these opponents of the Initiative invoked the Initiative to submit an amend-

ment to the constitution to the voters, which, had it been adopted, would have seriously limited the use of the Initiative.

And the voters of Republican California cast 421,955 votes against such limitation. Although the anti-Initiative group carried on a costly campaign, they succeeded in getting only 298,347 voters to back them up. They were beaten by 123,598 majority.

Surely, Miss Schwed will scarcely claim there are 421,955 Socialists in California, or that California is socialistic by 123,598 majority.

The constitution tinkers were not content with the drubbing they got in 1920. In 1922 they reopened their attack on the Initiative, and again by means of the Initiative put an anti-Initiative measure on the ballot. Again were they defeated by overwhelming majority. They had succeeded in getting 298,347 votes against the Initiative in 1920; they got only 258,009 against it in 1922, a falling off of 40,338 votes.

Miss Schwed will scarcely contend that out of more than a million California voters only 258,009 are opposed to "socialistic policies."

Curiously enough Miss Schwed is advertised as "Field Secretary of the National Association for Constitutional Government."

Her title is misleading. It is difficult to reconcile it with her denunciation of provisions of our constitution as "socialistic."

OPPOSE LONGER HOURS.

The National Federation of Federal Employees oppose the plan to lengthen government working hours to 5 o'clock in order to give a Saturday half-holiday the year around.

President Steward of the national organization stated that this is the unanimous decision of ten locals of the union which have taken action on the matter and reported to headquarters.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

PARENTS!

In selecting a school at which to have your boys and girls prepare for first-class positions, remember that **Gallagher-Marsh Business College** invites you to come to its school premises and see its students write shorthand rapidly and read their notes correctly, and then challenges all other schools to equal in your presence what you will see accomplished here.

You want first-class positions for your boys and girls, so come and let us prove to you by student demonstrations that **Gallagher-Marsh** shorthand is better than any other and that no other school compares with **Gallagher-Marsh** for competent stenographers, private secretaries, etc.

You might also remember that **Gallagher-Marsh** shorthand books are printed and bound in our local shops under fair conditions. Also that they are published by **Gallagher-Marsh Business College**. Patronize those who render service and who patronize you, is a good motto. Send for free catalog. Van Ness ave. and Turk st.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of December 24, 1923.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Barbers No. 148—Al Howe, Henry Hilker, P. C. Keltner, Fred Smith, Stanley Roman, D. F. Tattenham, Roe Baker. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the family of the late Anthony Caminetti, thanking the Council for its expressions of sympathy. From Waiters' Union No. 30, enclosing donation for the Water and Power Act campaign. Minutes of the State Federation of Labor. From Allied Printing Trades Council, with reference to the Lithographers' label. From the State Building Trades Council, enclosing copy of the recent decision in the case of the United States of America vs. The Industrial Assn. of San Francisco.

Requests complied with—From J. W. Wells, San Jose, Calif., requesting information relative to the Water and Power Act campaign. From the American Federation of Labor, appealing for financial assistance for the German Federation of Trade Unions.

Resolutions from the Molders' Union No. 164, requesting the Council to take up and consider the establishment of a labor bank in San Francisco. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and that a committee of eleven be appointed to investigate and report back; carried. The Chair will appoint the committee at the next meeting.

Resolutions were introduced by Secretary O'Connell, relative to the death of George A. Tracy, member of the Typographical Union and Civil Service Commission. Moved that the resolutions be adopted and copies transmitted to the Civil Service Commission, Typographical Union, and to the family of the deceased, and that when the Council adjourns it do so out of respect to the memory of Brother George A. Tracy; carried.

Resolution reads:

Whereas, In the death of George A. Tracy, President of the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco, we mourn the loss of a good citizen and distinguished member of organized labor; and

Whereas, George A. Tracy had a splendid and remarkable career, both in governmental service and in the service of his many trade union affiliations, being a man of varied talents and a forceful character, with great executive abilities, and a gifted speaker and writer, qualifying him for splendid service in every position of honor, trust and employment that he occupied in life, a record that will live after him and may extend the influence of his work for generations to come, and thus perpetuate his name in the annals of the labor movement, and particularly the International Typographical Union, to which he devoted the best part of his life and dedicated an invaluable history of its struggles and achievements, a memorial of useful service for which all trade unionists do him honor and grateful respect; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled this 21st day of December, 1923, that we pay a tribute of honor and respect at the bier of our brother trade unionist, George A. Tracy; that we tender deepest sympathy and condolences to his bereaved family and friends; and that, as a further token of respect, this resolution be spread upon the minutes and copies thereof transmitted to the Civil Service Commission of San Francisco, the International Typographical Union, San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21, and to the family of the deceased.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of the Bill Posters' Union. In the matter of the application for a boycott on the Ever-Good Bakery from the Grocery Clerks' Union, your committee is inclined to believe that the matter may be adjusted, and therefore recommended that the matter be laid over one week. Dealing with the proposition of the Labor Bureau, Incorporated, and its set of charts relating to the cost of living and other subjects that have been prepared by the Bureau for the benefit of unions in San Francisco and which are sold at a moderate price, your committee recommended that the Council indorse this feature of the Bureau's work. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Butchers—Will hold its annual dance at the Civic Auditorium January 17th, for the benefit of its sick fund. Waiters—Requested all organizations holding dances in the Civic Auditorium to employ union Waiters and Bartenders; Foster's and Compton's are unfair; Boos Brothers, Sunset and Clinton cafeterias are unfair. Moving Picture Operators—Will hold dance in the Civic Auditorium, New Year's Eve. Stereotypers—Will co-operate with Culinary Workers in patronizing union houses. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Torino Bakery is still unfair; court proceedings put over until January 24th. Brother John O. Walsh reported the dissolution of the Co-Operative Meat Company; will take up the stock on January 3d; requested all organizations who hold stock to get in touch with T. Daneri, Twelfth and Harrison streets, Oakland, before January 3, 1924.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the communication from the Daily News advocating the appointment of a traffic engineer to investigate and recommend measures for the regulation of automobile traffic, parking and other problems arising from the increased traffic, your committee after a lengthy discussion on the matter decided to take the subject-matter under advisement and await further thought and consideration thereof, before submitting a definite recommendation. Report concurred in.

Report of Committee on Education—Committee submitted a lengthy report as the result of its investigation of the part-time school at 126 Post street, and pointed out in detail what were considered defects both in equipment, administration and plan of instruction in the classes conducted at said school; committee recommended that a copy of the report be submitted to the city superintendent of schools for consideration and action by the school authorities. On motion the report and recommendation were concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and same ordered paid.

Receipts—\$332.66. **Expenses**—\$215.16.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

FOOD COSTS GOING UP.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that during the month from October 15 to November 15 last 22 cities showed increases as follows:

Rochester, 3 per cent; Chicago, Kansas City, Manchester, New York, Providence and Portland, Me., 2 per cent; Bridgeport, Cleveland, Dallas, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, New Haven, Richmond, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, St. Louis and Scranton, 1 per cent; Indianapolis, Jacksonville and Peoria, less than one-half of 1 per cent.

These cities reported decreases: Detroit, 2 per cent; Atlanta, 1 per cent; Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah and Charleston, S. C., less than one-half of 1 per cent.

For the year period, November 15, 1922, to November 15, 1923, all of the 28 cities showed increases. Chicago lead with 8 per cent. The lowest, 2 per cent, was reported by Atlanta, Dallas, Norfolk and Richmond.

SACRAMENTO ELECTS.

The election committee of the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, 1923 annual election, reported the following vote: President, A. C. Sullivan, 71; vice-president, S. A. Brittain, 78; secretary-treasurer, business agent, J. L. R. Marsh, painters and tech. engineers, 54; W. J. McQuillan, printing pressmen, 26; sergeant-at-arms, L. W. Bayer, 75; conductor, J. W. Burke, 75; executive committee (7 highest elected), Leo Williams, 67; C. C. Cutler, 68; C. F. Maloney, 67; M. H. Blote, 52; C. J. McCombs, 59; Laura Mitchell, 49; Mamie Glackin, 63; Cecelia Dahringer, 54; Harry Upton, 51; Trustees, J. W. Dotts, 76; Mrs. Short, 76; O. G. Cummings, 76. Total vote cast, 80. Total delegates body, 84.

Put things over with a punch—but not on the other fellow.



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NEAR POSTOFFICE SAN FRANCISCO

FOR PROGRESSIVE POLITICAL ACTION.

San Francisco, Cal., December 15, 1923.

Greetings.—The Conference for Progressive Political Action was organized at Stockton on September 21, immediately following the annual convention of the State Federation of Labor.

The movement for united progressive political action was initiated by the executive council of the State Federation of Labor and the legislative representatives of the big four Railroad Brotherhoods in California.

The purpose and general plan of organization of the conference is set forth in the following eight paragraphs:

Plan of Organization of the California Conference**For Progressive Political Action.**

(Adopted at Stockton, September 21, 1923.)

1. Purposes—The California State Conference for Progressive Political Action is a voluntary non-partisan organization created for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the United States, United States Senators, Representatives to Congress, Governors, members of the State Legislature, and other state and local public officers who are pledged to the interests of the producing classes and to the principles of genuine democracy in agriculture, transportation, industry and government.

2. Membership—Membership in this organization is open to bona fide labor organizations, bona fide organizations of farmers, co-operative societies, and progressive women's clubs who are in accord with the purposes of the conference.

3. General Meetings—General meetings of the conference shall be held annually. Each meeting shall determine the date of the succeeding meeting. The place of such meeting shall be fixed by the state committee at least 60 days in advance of the meeting date. The State committee shall also be authorized to call special meetings on reasonable notice whenever an emergency arises or whenever in its opinion such State meetings are required.

4. State Conferences and Representation—Representation at the general meetings of the state conference shall be composed of delegates from such organizations of farmers and workers, local-co-operative societies, and women's clubs that are eligible to membership as herein provided. Each of such organizations shall be entitled to two delegates. The state committee shall be authorized to extend invitations of membership in the conference to such additional organizations as it may select. But applications for membership in the conference not so invited shall be passed upon by the general meeting of the state conference.

5. Voting—At the general meetings of the state conference, all motions and resolutions shall be voted on by aye and no vote or by a show of hands, except that upon the demand of at least 30 delegates, the vote on any question before the meeting shall be taken by roll call. Upon a roll call vote, each organization shall be entitled to one vote for every member on whom per capita tax has been paid.

6. Contributions—To defray the expenses of the state conference for Progressive Political Action, the organizations represented shall be asked to contribute 10 cents per capita per annum, payable quarterly.

7. State Committee—Every general meeting of the state conference shall elect a state committee, as representative as possible of the various groups constituting its membership. The state committee shall have power by majority to choose officers and sub-committees, including an executive committee; to employ organizers and clerical help; to publish literature and do all things necessary to carry out the general purposes of the conference. The state committee shall meet whenever necessary.

8. Rights and Functions of State Conference

and State Committee—The officers of the state conference shall organize the progressive political forces within the state for the purpose of securing the nomination and election of public officials who are in accord with the aims and objects of this conference. But each annual conference or general meeting shall decide upon the question how the nomination and election of candidates pledged to the program of the conference can be best accomplished, either through the primaries of the old parties or by independent political action. In cases of nominations for any office in which the decision is in favor of concerted action in the old party primaries but such method does not result in the nomination of selected progressive candidates, the state conference shall, if possible, and practicable, make independent nominations. The state conference shall encourage the organization of local conferences in assembly, judicial and congressional districts, and do all within its power to render material assistance to affiliated bodies in such localities or districts, so that it will be possible to always obtain a full and free expression of the people.

The state committee, in whose hands the conduct of the organization was left, consists of the legislative representatives of the big four Railroad Brotherhoods, the members of the executive council of the State Federation of Labor, and the president of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of California.

The State Committee met in San Francisco on December 9, and decided to proceed at once with the preliminary organizing work to insure the election of a forward-looking Legislature for 1925. Local campaign committees are to be organized in Assembly and Senatorial districts wherever there is an industrial population, with a view to fostering co-operation between labor, farmers and other groups combatting the present reactionary control of the State Government.

The state committee is keenly alive to the deplorable fact that extraordinary efforts are being made to keep the workers divided. In this connection it should be noted that the Stockton conference, by an overwhelming vote, rejected a proposal for the formation of a new independent political party, but decided to work along non-partisan political lines as repeatedly outlined by the American Federation of Labor and re-endorsed at the Portland, Oregon, convention by a vote of 25,066 to 1895.

To successfully carry on the work planned by the conference will entail considerable expense for traveling, printing, postage, etc. All interested organizations are therefore urged to contribute 10 cents per capita per annum, payable quarterly. An itemized account of all receipts and disbursements will be rendered to all contributors.

Now is the time to act. Do not wait until the primary election is with us. The Better America Federation and other labor crushing forces are active with their propaganda.

Let us be up and doing. We have much to fight against! We have much to fight for!

Fraternally,

GEORGE IRVINE, President.

PAUL SCHARRENBERG, Secretary.

California Conference for Progressive Political Action. Room 707, 525 Market Street, San Francisco.

UNCLE SAM'S LOW WAGE.

Dissatisfaction among the personnel of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, due to inadequate pay, has caused steady demoralization and general disintegration of this department, according to the annual report of Director Jones.

While demands of the most important kind are made on this scientific branch of the government, adequate housing quarters and sufficient equipment are needed, as well as higher salaries, said the director.

OBLIGATIONS OF MANAGEMENT.**From "Industrial Management."**

Many industrial executives keep their noses so close to the grindstone of production that they fail to see that the stone needs dressing or that the belt which drives it is slipping.

No factory manager would permit a competitor to come into his factory and put dark glasses on all his employees, thus impairing their ability to see their work. Yet dirty, smoky windows and skylights, cleaned but once every three or six months, dingy walls and insufficient artificial lights do this very thing in many plants.

Sabotage is an ugly word representing an uglier thing. Yet the results of premeditated sabotage, scattered, infrequent and detectable as they are, are far less harmful than the almost universal, unconscious sabotage of neglected maintenance which reaches out its destroying hand in thousands of busy plants, stopping machines, halting production, piling up unnecessary costs, cutting into the profit margins and chipping away, bit by bit, ceaselessly, the sum total of invested capital in every industrial enterprise.

NEW NAME FOR LONG HOURS.

"Operating flexibly" is the soothing term the Boston News Bureau applies to the long work day in Southern cotton mills.

In explaining the Southern migration of New England cotton mills, this financial spokesman says:

"The legal working week in the South averages nearer 60 hours than the 48 and 54-hour basis in the North, and there is little or no restrictive legislation against overtime or of a nature which prevents a big textile organization from operating flexibly."

If a man stumbles it is a good thing to help him to his feet. Everyone of us needs a helping hand now and then. But if a man lies down, it is a waste of time to try to carry him.

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Cord Tires, size 31x4, at.....	\$14.95
Cord Tires, size 32x4, at.....	\$16.95
Cord Tires, size 32x4½, at.....	\$19.95
Cord Tires, size 33x4½, at.....	\$19.95

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SAN FRANCISCO

PROVES IMMIGRANTS NOT NEEDED.

"The per capita in this country has increased decidedly during the period of reduced immigration following the outbreak of the war," said Henry Pratt Fairchild, professor of public and social economy, New York University, before an immigration conference called by business men.

The speaker quoted Secretary of Commerce Hoover in disproving the claim that more immigrants are needed in American industry.

Prof. Fairchild said that practically every scientific student of the problem is in agreement that the hope of correcting over-population by emigration is a complete illusion under modern conditions.

"The forces of increase are constantly pressing so hard upon the means of subsistence that the gaps left by emigration are quickly filled up by increases in the birth rate or decreases in the death rate and the size of the population remains the same," he said.

"We are under no obligation to attempt to relieve European conditions by immigration, for the simple reason that immigration offers no real relief. Europe must find some other means of solving her problems."

After demolishing the claims of sentimentalists, who would throw aside every barrier to immigration, Prof. Fairchild analyzes the statement that America's industries need more immigrants.

"There is little ground for believing that we are under-populated," he said. "Even if we are, the situation will be corrected by the rapid increase which we are at present experiencing, and it is emphatically a wiser policy to rely upon the natural increase of our own stock to provide the needed population rather than to have recourse to foreign elements of uncertain value."

"If, on the other hand, we are at the optimum stage, or are actually over-populated, it would be manifest folly to run the chances of increasing the evils by accessions from abroad."

Prof. Fairchild said that if a laborer does not produce more than he consumes "there is no net gain to anybody."

"If he produces more than he consumes, there is a net surplus. But this surplus does not go to the country at large, but to certain individuals. And these individuals belong, in general, to those classes which are already consuming at a rate far above the average. It is, in fact, from exactly these individuals that the real demand for additional foreign labor comes."

"Unless the foreign laborer increases the average per capita product of the country there is no general gain from his presence, and there is not the slightest reason to suppose that he does. That the actual truth is just the reverse is clearly indicated by figures cited by Secretary Hoover."

Prof. Fairchild believes a major factor to America's high standard of living is "the low ratio of men to land."

"Any further improvements in this standard are to be secured, not by increasing this ratio, but by increasing the efficiency of the individual laborer, by enlarged use of machinery, by technical discoveries, and by other measures for improving the stage of the arts," he said.

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ANTI-JAP LAUNDRY LEAGUE

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

British labor demands that Premier Baldwin's government announce policy on unemployment.

Navy Wage Board reports it finds no reason for changes in wage scales in various naval districts.

E. J. Henning, Assistant Secretary of Labor, advocates greater restriction of immigration in New York address.

Chancellor Max reveals Germany's agreement with "big business" to take over state enterprises.

Strike of Austrian postal workers ends, as government agrees to pay Christmas bonus.

International conference on opium traffic to be held under direction of League of Nations next November at Geneva, Switzerland.

President Coolidge announces Administration favors private charity for German relief.

Establishment of trade relations with Russia urged by Representative Frear of Wisconsin in speech before House.

Brotherhood of Railway Clerks National Bank formally opened in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Edward A. Filene of Boston urges withholding of American supplies for nations plunging into war without arbitration.

Senator LaFollette attacks President Coolidge as reactionary.

Owen D. Young, General Electric Company Board's chairman, first American selected to sit in reparation inquiry.

American Federation of Labor solidly behind present immigration law, Hugh Frayne, New York representative of the Federation, tells National Immigration Conference.

Seventeen thousand hard coal miners on strike in Moosic-Pittston district of Pennsylvania vote to return to work.

President Coolidge, orders release of all wartime prisoners, 31 in number.

Germany to discharge 500,000 civil service employees.

Artists, writers, producers and publishers form national council to oppose censorship of literature and art.

World disarmament parley proposed by prospective British labor party government.

Acting Mayor Hulbert of New York orders investigation of conditions under which poor live.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opens labor bank in New York December 29.

Russian Soviet Government declares readiness to discuss with United States all points raised in President Coolidge's message.

Billion dollars more in crops grown in U. S. this year than last, Department of Agriculture estimates.

Mrs. Helen S. Miller, suffrage pioneer, dies in Canandaigua, N. Y., at age of 92.

Senator Reed Smoot says soldiers' bonus advocates can pass bill over president's veto.

Twentieth anniversary of Orville Wright's first aerial flight celebrated at Dayton, Ohio.

Secretary of State Hughes tells Russian Soviet government to admit debts and then ask recognition.

Greek King and Queen withdraw from country on demand of cabinet while Assembly decides form of regime.

Senator Owen of Oklahoma, in speech in Senate, charges France and Russia forced World War.

Release of 118 prisoners serving terms in seven states "solely for their beliefs and expression of opinion" asked by committee of educators.

Republican Ways and Means Committee agrees to give soldiers' bonus right of way.

Premier Mussolini of Italy announces that he has no intention of consulting the country by ordering an election.

President Gompers of American Federation of Labor issues statement denouncing Soviet bid for recognition by United States.

Teachers' Union of New York City resents tests by doctors as slur on teachers' integrity.

Henry Ford announces that he favors the nomination and election of President Coolidge.

Dissolution of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association ordered by United States District Court at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Senate committee named to hear charges against Senator Mayfield of Texas, alleged to have been elected by Ku Klux Klan support.

State Department exposes plans of Communist International for revolution in United States.

A mule cannot kick when he is pulling; neither can he pull when he is kicking.

It is as hard to keep a good man down as it is to hold a poor man up.

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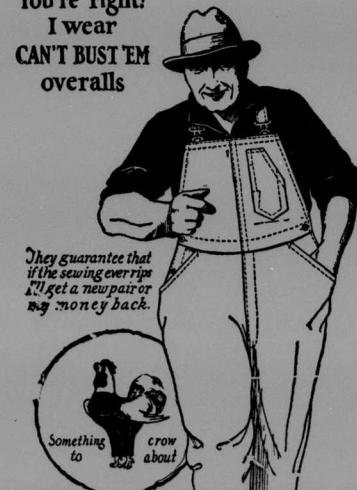
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UNION MADE

BY AND BY.

By Jack Williams.

Lots of matter writers would add, but the editor holds reins—and rightly so, otherwise publication would be valueless. Knowing this, writers stay back in expression. But I can contribute the following without intruding on forbidden or on doubtful ground.

Economic determinism is a continuous bulging quantity, and in due time will force itself to the front. As with all other movements, this power is subject to evolution, which is slow but sure.

Evolutionary laws decree fixed measures and determines the time when action thereon shall take place. When that time arrives all opposition becomes naught. So will it be in the kingdom of the lever, wrench and screw when labor is ready to speak.

"Well, what are you kicking about?"

"I said when labor is ready to speak, didn't I?"

"Yes, you did, but you needn't be so pessimistic about it. Lay off awhile; give the boys a chance. They'll wake up and start in reading and digesting labor news and getting wise by and by."

Yes, by and by. It seems to me that workers being in control of a power limitless in command and silent in action as is the union label and uses it not, that the "by and by" needs hastening by a good, big, persuading bump, leaving a sore reminder that will teach them and the unfortunates in the "weary class" a good lesson not to again (when in control) play loose with such a tremendous force as the union label.

Just a moment. Let us size up the label's modest request and see why it needs so much advertising and bolstering to hoist it to its rightful position as queen in the labor realm. The modest request requires no deep study to fathom its intent; neither does its plain demands cause eye-weariness, nor some other weariness in reading the simple rules that protect organized labor against combined capital, which is truly organized in the sense of attending to duty and in keeping tab on the labor movement.

In the union label lies labor's redemption. There can be no mistake about it. It is direct in action, goes straight to the point. Is controlled by inevitable laws, and is slowly but surely working at the problem of labor's freedom, and some day shall find the answer.

With the mildest of pleas it beckons us. Let's be real union men and women and heed its call. With me the dear "little sticker" (the guardian angel of union labor in its uphill fight against the rottenness of society) is the first thought from the start of old Sol in his march across the heavens till he retires to his chambers in the West.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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ELEMENTS OF AUTOMOBILE.

The Department of Visual Instruction, University of California Extension Division, is to give a private exhibition of five selected reels from the motion picture, "The Elements of the Automobile," Thursday, December 27th, 4 p.m. in the instruction class auditorium of the Howard Automobile Company, 1601 Van Ness avenue at California street.

A long list of state and city officials, automobile experts and other important persons have been invited to view this special showing, among them being Mayor James Rolph, City Engineer M. M. O'Shaughnessy, Chief of Police Daniel J. O'Brien, Traffic Captain Gleeson, Fire Chief Thos. R. Murphy and representatives from the California State Automobile Association and Motor Vehicle Office, San Francisco.

This motion picture, "The Elements of the Automobile," was produced by J. F. Leventhal, assisted by W. J. Nirgenau of the Bray Productions, New York City. It shows the most delicate automobile mechanism, reproducing it with great clarity.

The experienced automobilist who sees these pictures has his knowledge of his car increased. The man or woman who is just learning the mechanism of a car finds that following these pictures gives him an excellent understanding of the parts of the automobile.

The automobile is the most commonly used complicated machine. It embodies a number of separate mechanisms, each of hidden construction and very difficult to explain or for the average person to understand. For this reason, a very large percentage of people who drive automobiles do not know what they should about them.

Automobile traffic has become exceedingly heavy and is increasing constantly. Risk and responsibility are thereby likewise increased. The driver who understands his car is most interested

in it, runs the smallest risk of accidents due to the neglect of the car and incurs the least expense for the upkeep.

"We are going to use these films in our class work in San Francisco," says Allyn G. Smith, chairman of the Technical Department of the Extension Division. "We believe that if the automobile owner can be shown the intricate details of his car as they are illustrated in this moving picture, he will carry away with him valuable information which he will never forget. Such knowledge can easily be capitalized if properly applied. Greater car efficiency, more miles to the gallon, longer life and the personal satisfaction and sense of safety derived from a perfect running mechanism are some of the direct results.

The film, "The Elements of the Automobile," may be obtained direct from the Department of Visual Instruction, 301 California Hall, Berkeley, for a nominal rental price.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.



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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William J. O'Rourke of the teamsters, Gust Soderblum of the carpenters, Patrick Cunningham of the riggers and stevedores.

The President of the Labor Council was directed last Friday night to appoint a committee of eleven to look into the feasibility and desirability of a labor bank in San Francisco and to report back its findings to the Council. President Hollis will announce the personnel of the committee at the regular meeting of the Council tonight. A communication from the local Molders' Union brought about the action on the part of the Labor Council. This move is an outgrowth of the action of the banks in refusing loans to employers who desired to conduct union establishments.

Barbers' Union No. 148 sent in credentials to the Labor Council last Friday night for the following delegates: Albert Howe, Henry Hilker, P. C. Keltner, Fred Smith, Stanley Roman, D. F. Tattenham, Roe Baker. The delegates were seated.

Waiters' Union No. 30 reported last Friday night that it had made a substantial contribution

to the fund being raised for the purpose of conducting a campaign in favor of the water and power act which will be on the ballot at the November election next year. The Waiters' Union is the first to respond to the request of the Labor Council for such donations.

The Labor Council last Friday night adjourned out of respect to the late George A. Tracy after adopting resolutions of sympathy and condolence, copies of which are to be sent to the bereaved family.

The new scale and working agreement of the Bill Posters' Union has now received the approval of all the bodies with which the organization is affiliated and will become the subject for negotiations with the employers.

Those holding stock in the California Co-Operative Meat Company are requested to get in communication with the Secretary, T. Daneri, Twelfth and Harrison streets, Oakland, as the organization will start redeeming stock on the 3d of January next.

A report of the Committee on Education to the Labor Council dealing with the part-time school and its operations in San Francisco was read last Friday night and a copy ordered sent to the

Superintendent of Schools for his consideration and such action as he might deem proper in the premises.

Because of the Christmas holiday there was not a single meeting in the Labor Temple last Tuesday evening. Many organizations changed their meeting time to other dates in order to give the membership an opportunity to remain with their families without interruption on Christmas Day and evening. About the same state of affairs will prevail next Tuesday evening on account of New Year's celebration on that day.

BEWARE LYING PROPAGANDA!

Representative George Huddleston of Alabama performed a distinct public service in his recent vigorous attack on the lying propaganda which presents the farmers and the city workers as opposing forces, having nothing whatever in common.

Speaking in the House, Mr. Huddleston pointed out that the farmers and industrial workers have much in common. He exposed the falsity of the "arguments" of those who assert otherwise and showed how the propagandists falsify and ignore facts to bolster up their contention that farmers and industrial workers must be at swordspoints.

Declaring that the possibilities of economic co-operation or partnership between farmers and wage earners are stupendous, Mr. Huddleston cited instances of how the producers and consumers are gouged. He said that it is estimated that in 1922 the farmers of the United States received a total of \$7,500,000,000 for their produce and that for the same produce the consumers paid \$22,000,000,000. The farmer who produced the commodity received less than 30 cents from each dollar that the consumer paid for it, so that there went to handlers, speculators, dealers, carriers, and other middlemen 70 cents from every dollar that consumers paid, Mr. Huddleston added.

Mr. Huddleston went on to say that the highest duty of the statesmanship of America is to bring the producers face to face with the consumers in direct dealing so as to permit the least possible intervention of middlemen.

This is a sentiment to which the masses of America can subscribe, with the wish that the day is not far distant when the nation will see its way clear to bring about that co-operation that Mr. Huddleston so strongly advocates.

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